THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1792. [No 1577.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr WILBERFORCE's SPEECH *in the British House of Commons on the 3d of April.* [*Continued from our laſt.*]

THERE was another circumſtance to which he muſt call the attention of the committee. If the teſtimony of a ſlave was not taken, there could be little uſe in paſſing any law for their relief. If a man commits an act of cruelty towards a ſlave, puniſhment never follows. And what is the excuſe given for this act of impunity?—Why, that it would be dangerous to reject the Blacks with teſtiments of reſentment!

He thought it would be cruel to give them the ſhadow of the laws or their protection, without the reality. It would be to give them that which would manifeſtly prove their ruin, ſo as their teſtimony was not allowed in ſeeking for redreſs, they muſt always meet with puniſhment. It would be wrong and injudicious to awaken in them a conſciouſneſs of freedom, without a particle of liberty. It would not only create diſſatisfaction and make them unhappy.

He wiſhed to have it underſtood, that ſome difference ſhould be made with reſpect to the laws for regulation of ſlaves at home and thoſe imported; but then no difference ſhould be made that would operate either to the diſſatisfaction of the one party or the diſpleaſure of the other. He would frankly own that it was not his intention to emancipate the Slaves; this idea though imputed to him, was never his intention; but he thought their ſituation ſhould be changed as ſoon as poſſible, more for their own happineſs than for the ſafety of the Iſlands. Liberty was a bleſſing that ought to be conferred on all mankind—it was the offspring of reaſon—it is a plant that muſt be cultivated, and not let grow into wild luxuriance!

Let the importation be ſtopt, ſaid Mr. Wilberforce, and let them be gradually reſcued from their degradation; let them not feel that they are deſpiſed, and they muſt become attached to their maſters; let them feel, like men and conceive that they are no longer ſlaves, but more like the ſubjects of a Patriarchal Empire.

The diſproportion between the Blacks and the Whites is a ſubject he remarked that certainly required conſideration. This was a propoſition that no one would refute. And it was a propoſition that ſhould urge us to cultivate their affections, rather than import circumſtances to make the diſproportion more dangerous. There were in the Iſland of Jamaica 27,000 ſlaves imported in two years. Laſt year the number increaſed, and muſt continue to increaſe if the importation does not ceaſe.

He next adverted to the Inſurrection in St. Domingo. This affair he had inquired into, becauſe he thought it his duty. The diſpute between the Blacks and the Whites was ſimply this, that while the Whites enjoyed the liberties reſulting from the Revolution of France, they exhibited their own emancipation without ſuffering the Blacks to participate in their freedom.—They allowed them none of thoſe immunities which they enjoyed, but in their triumphs, impreſſed the Blacks with the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of their degradation.

There was he inſiſted, an increaſe in private families in our Iſlands where the Slaves were treated with humanity, that muſt convince the Houſe that the Slaves would multiply, and that there would be no occaſion for future importation. He next ſtated what effect this trade had on our maritime concerns. Inſtead of its being a nurſery for ſeamen, Mr. Clarkſon had proved to a demonſtration, that the oppoſite was the fact. Five ſixths of the ſailors employed to loſe their lives in the ſervice who ſailed for Africa, and the mortality was even more than was ſtated by his opponents. Out of 22,293, the loſs, on an average, in a voyage to Africa was not leſs than 2640. Had the crews employed in that trade deſerted their ſhips, and were loſt to the Navy. He declined to ſay any thing on the tenure of thoſe Iſlands in war, and the danger of making them of great concern in our maritime and commercial concerns.

"Africa! Africa!" exclaimed Mr. Wilberforce, "your ſufferings have been the theme that has arreſted and engaged my heart—your ſufferings no tongue can expreſs, nor no language paint.—The ſcenes of horror inflicted in the inſtances he had to mention were irrevocable, and they were ſuch as demanded the attention of his whole life, and which, he plainly ſaid, he ſhould be employed to prevent a repetition of ſuch human miſery."

He next adverted to the cruelty of the captains employed in the ſlave trade, in exciting different diſtricts in Africa to war, for the purpoſe of procuring ſlaves.—A ſpace of between three and four thouſand miles, he ſtated, was eternally ſubject to theſe enormities. It had been admitted by Mr. Devaynes, that the King of Bo[illegible] made war upon a neighbouring Prince, and [illegible] heads were ſtruck off; but the cauſe was juſt, becauſe the offence was execrable, as his enemy having made war on his people for the purpoſe of procuring ſlaves for the Engliſh. To procure unhappy captives, it was uſual to ſet whole villages on fire, and to ſeize the victims ſtarved, and to carry them into ſlavery, while they were flying from the flames.

Captain Wilſon, he obſerved, had ſtated the country in a ſtate of continual commotion, whenever the Engliſh Captains applied for ſlaves on the coaſt of Africa.—Slavery was ſtill the puniſhment for crimes, even the Judges were corrupted by money, and connived at a culprit, and divided the money ariſing from his ſale with the proſecutor.

To recite all the cruelties practiſed would exhauſt the patience of the Houſe. One fact, however, occurred on the coaſt like various others of the ſame deſcription. We took them from their rivers, and the Weſt India planters enriched themſelves by their commerce. Indeed, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, ſometimes there was a certain degree of delicacy, and the captains have refuſed taking a ſlave becauſe he was a cripple. (Here the Houſe indulged in a laugh.) The puniſhment in trade, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, might excite a ſmile, but "I hope that it will not ſubdue the humanity of the houſe."

While the hiſtory of their abominable tranſactions were written in characters of blood, and at a moment that the Blacks were deploring their enormities, the captains on that trade, he obſerved, were with their accuſtomed ardour indulging them but on the coaſt for murder and plunder!

The next inſtance of barbarity, to which he adverted, was the conduct of another captain employed in the river Camaroons. He had loſt three of his people with a black man's conſcience to water on ſhore. The black was ſeized by one of the natives for debt, and taken off. To revenge this, the captain inſiſted that his crew ſhould ſtrip naked and blacken their bodies, and wear a black girdle, and to repair on ſhore. Conformably to this ſtratagem, with ſome heſitation they agreed.—They entered the houſe of the perſon who had taken off the black, murdered the family, killed his children and wife, and two or three of them in their haſte wounded were taken, one of whom died on the ſhore, and the reſt eſcaped to reach the veſſel! The blacks accuſtomed to proſecute attacks, are always alert in revenging them. They attacked, and in the retreat of the crew wounded ſeveral of the Britiſh ſailors, and the reſt eſcaped with difficulty.

Strange as it may appear, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, this did not intercept the trade and commerce. Still Africans of the other ſide have ſeizures; the flame, tho' ſmothered, was not extinguiſhed. The Captain in a week came on board, and demanding powder and ball from the captain, to make war on their neighbours to procure ſlaves, he was accordingly ſupplied. Callous and dead to every ſentiment of humanity, he was a ſtranger to the ſentiments of revenge practiſed by the ſavage and giant chief; and the captain, to ſatisfy his conſcience, by aſſigning the motive for giving, or rather ſanctioning it to the African, at the ſame time obſerving, that "he did not waſte their property!"

Thus prepared, the Chieftain ſeized the crew and the captain, and carried them on ſhore. When it was juſtly expected that ſome ſacrifice muſt have been the conſequence of this circumſtance, the ſublimity of poverty had its influence on the nerves—nature triumphed over their feelings—perfidy was repaid by perfidy, and the captain and crew were enlarged on condition that he would ſurrender the property which he had purchaſed.

The next inſtance of cruelty ſurpaſſed any that had been heard—in the preſent age, indeed, never ſtained the annals of this abominable traffic. Six Britiſh veſſels had anchored off Calbary, a town which ſeemed devoted to eternal miſfortune. It appeared from the report, that the natives had ſeized the price of ſlaves; the captains conſulting together, agreed to fire on the town, to compel them to reſtore the price of their countrymen.—In the morning they commenced a fire, which laſted for three hours, and the guns being directed by old Britiſh ſeamen, had their intended effect. During the conſternation, the wretched inhabitants were ſeen making their eſcapes every direction. In the evening the attack was renewed, which continued until they agreed to ſell their ſlaves at the price ſtipulated by the Captains.

[The Houſe, in a ſudden burſt of indignation, vociferated *Name! Name!*]

Mr Wilberforce returned, "At this period there was a French trader on the coaſt, who looked at the barbarous proceedings, refuſed to join the Engliſh Barbarians. He not only refuſed being concerned in the bloody project, but purchaſed his ſlaves at the price demanded. Here again the Houſe interrupted Mr. Wilberforce, requeſting him to name the parties; when he complied by mentioning—

The Thomas, of Briſtol, Captain Phillips.
The Recovery, of Briſtol.
The Betſy of Liverpool, Captain Doyle.
The Waſp, Captain Houſe.
The Thomas, of Liverpool.

[*To be continued.*]

The COLLECTION, No. III.

PHILOSOPHERS and Divines ſeem equally to reprobate a love of Pleaſure, but their doctrines in this particular muſt be taken with ſome degree of qualification. Man was born for pleaſure. It love for that and averſion to pain, are equally implanted in his nature, it is only to the prudent or imprudent mode in which he purſues it, that he owes his happineſs or miſery.—To ſeek pleaſure is the deſire of the Supreme Power; but extremes produce alike bad effects. One is ſullen, gloomy, and forever apparently melancholy, becauſe he ſhuns thoſe innocent pleaſures which fortune has put it into his power to enjoy, and doubtleſs theſe remain add to the gloominess of his diſpoſition, which is moſt unfavorable to benevolence. Every thing he hears and ſees makes him unhappy, and he throws his way through life with thorns of his own gathering. When his courſe is run he will die unregretted as he has lived unbeloved.

Another adopts a diſpoſition quite the reverſe. He argues that Pleaſure is the Supreme Good, but he ſeeks it in ſuch a manner as to render the purſuit of it an evil. He never once attempted to repreſs the ardor of his paſſions—His conſtitution and fortune have both been ruined by giving them the rein, by pain he has bought pleaſure and never thought how dear was the purchaſe; and having gone no further than the meridian of age, has cloyed himſelf with ſome enjoyments, and rendered himſelf utterly incapable of enjoying others. Thus his purſuit of pleaſure has rendered him unhappy in life, and the remembrance of his follies will probably be all the memorial remaining of his exiſtence. *Anon.*

Good breeding may be termed a *ſocial virtue*—It is benevolence brought in to action, with the advantages of beauty and proportion. *Complaiſance* is but its *reſemblance* in the leaſt degree as the ſhadow is to the ſubſtance; this being but the *varniſh*, good breeding the *real beauty* of the ſoul, ſet in the faireſt point of light.—The only difference therefore between the *virtuous* and the *well bred man* is, that the latter acts his part in life with a ſuperior grace.

From a late London Paper.

LITERARY.

To catch here it periſh, the trifle of the minute—to give briefs ſketches of men and circumſtances, which, though beneath the dignity of a Biographia, deſerve to be recorded—to unite the uſeful, the curious, the pleaſant, or whatever occurred, applicable to the purpoſes of human life, is propoſed in *The Lounger's Common-place Book*, publiſhed by Kirby.

Short Specimen of the Work.

The author having had occaſion to ſpeak of the gentlemen of the preſent day, concludes with obſerving, "That the true, the deſirable character in the preſent age, is the man of plain ſenſe and uncorrupted manners, whoſe ſenſibility is not too delicate, or feelings too refined for the duties of a huſband, a father, or a friend; who does not, from affectation or cowardice, quit the beaten turnpike road of life. From the ſcarcity of ſuch characters (concludes the writer) the moſt great duties of ſociety too often fall into the hands of coxcombs, raſcals, and fools."

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Conſignment of GOODS, which they will ſell, by Wholeſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, low priced Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Muſlins, faſhionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport June 25, 1792.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

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THERE was another circumſtance to which he muſt call the attention of the committee. If the teſtimony of a ſlave was not taken, there could be little uſe in paſſing any law for their relief. If a man commits an act of cruelty towards a ſlave, puniſhment never follows. And what is the excuſe given for this act of impunity?—Why, that it would be dangerous to inſpire the Blacks with ſentiments of reſiſtance!

He thought it would be cruel to give them the ſhadow of the laws for their protection, without the reality. It would be to give them that which would ultimately prove their ruin, for if their teſtimony was not allowed in ſeeking for redreſs, they muſt always meet with puniſhment. It would be wrong and injudicious to awake in them a conſciouſneſs of freedom, without a particle of liberty. It would not only create diſſatisfaction and make them unhappy.

He wiſhed to have it underſtood, that ſome difference ſhould be made with reſpect to the laws for regulation of ſlaves at home and thoſe imported; but then no difference ſhould be made that would operate either to the diſſatisfaction of the one party or the diſpleaſure of the other. He would frankly own that it was not his intention to emancipate the Slaves; this idea though imputed to him, was never his intention; but he thought their ſituation ſhould be changed as ſoon as poſſible, not leſs for their own happineſs than for the ſafety of the Iſlands. Liberty was a bleſſing that ought to be conferred on all mankind—it was the offspring of reaſon—it is a plant that muſt be cultivated, and not let grow into wild luxuriance!

Let the importation be ſtopt, ſaid Mr. Wilberforce, and let them be gradually reſcued from their degradation; let them not feel that they are deſpiſed, and they muſt become attached to their maſters; let them feel, like men and conceive that they are no longer ſlaves, but more like the ſubjects of a Patriachal Empire.

The diſproportion between the Blacks and the Whites is a ſubject he remarked, that certainly required conſideration. This was a propoſition that no perſon would refuſe. And it was a propoſition that ſhould urge us to cultivate their affections, rather than import others to make the diſproportion more dangerous. There were in the Iſland of Jamaica 27,000 ſlaves imported in two years. Laſt year the number increaſed, and muſt continue to increaſe if the importation does not ceaſe.

He next adverted to the Inſurrection in St. Domingo. This affair he had inquired into, becauſe he thought it his duty. The diſpute between the Blacks and the Whites was ſimply this, that while the Whites enjoyed the liberties reſulting from the Revolution of France, they exhibited their own emancipation without ſuffering the Blacks to participate in their freedom.—They allowed them none of thoſe immunities which they enjoyed, but in their triumphs, impreſſed the Blacks with the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of their degradation.

There was he inſiſted, an increaſe in private families in our Iſlands where the Slaves were treated with humanity, that muſt convince the Houſe that the Slaves would multiply, and that there would be no occaſion for future importation. He next ſtated what effect this trade had on our maritime concerns. Inſtead of its being a nurſery for ſeamen, Mr. Clarkſon had proved to a demonſtration, that the oppoſite was the fact. Five ſixths of the ſailors he computed to have died in the ſervice who ſailed for Africa, and the mortality was even more than was ſtated by his opponents. Out of 32,293, the loſs, on an average, in a voyage to Africa was not leſs than 2640. Half the crews employed on that trade deſerted their ſhips, and were loſt to the Navy. He declined to ſay any thing of the tenure of thoſe Iſlands in war, and the danger of making them of great concern in our maritime and commericial concerns.

"Africa! Africa!" exclaimed Mr. Wilberforce, "your ſufferings have been the theme that has arreſted and engaged my heart—your ſufferings no tongue can expreſs, nor no language impart.—The ſcenes of horror inſerted in the hiſtorical facts on the table were irrevocable, and they were ſuch as demanded the attention of his whole life, and which, he pledged himſelf, ſhould be employed to prevent a repetition of ſuch human miſery."

He next adverted to the cruelty of the captains employed in the ſlave trade, in exciting different diſtricts in Africa to war, for the purpoſe of procuring ſlaves.—A ſpace of between three and four thouſand miles, he ſtated, was eternally ſubject to theſe enormities. It had been admitted by Mr. Devaynes, that the King of Bohomo made war upon a neighbouring Prince, and numbers were maſſacred; but the cauſe was juſt, becauſe the offence was inexcuſable; his enemy having made war on his people for the purpoſe of procuring ſlaves for the Engliſh. To procure unhappy captives, it was uſual to ſet whole villages on fire, and to ſeize the victims naked, and to carry them into ſlavery, while they were flying from the flames.

Captain Wilſon, he obſerved, deſcribed the country in a ſtate of continual tumult and diſorder, whenever the Engliſh Captains appeared on the coaſt of Africa.—Slavery was made the puniſhment of every crime. Even the Judges were corrupted by money, and convicted a culprit, and divided the money ariſing from his ſale with the proſecutor.

To recite all the cruelties practiſed would exhauſt the patience of the Houſe. Our people hovered on the coaſt like vultures over the carnage of a field of battle. We took them into ſlavery, and the Weſt India planters enriched themſelves by their conduct. Indeed, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, ſometimes there was a certain degree of delicacy, and the captains have refuſed taking a ſlave becauſe he was a villain (Here the Houſe indulged in a laugh) This refinement in trade, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, might excite a ſmile, but "I hope that it will not ſubdue the horror of the tale."

While the hiſtory of theſe abominable tranſactions were written in characters of blood, and at a moment that the Houſe were debating on their enormities, the captains on that trade, he declared, were with their accuſtomed ardour indulging their luſt on the coaſt for murder and plunder!

The next inſtance of barbarity, to which he adverted, was the conduct of another captain employed lately ſlaving off the river Camarone. He had ſent ſome of his people with a black in his confidence to water on ſhore, The black was ſeized by one of the natives for debt, and taken off. To revenge this, the captain inſiſted that his crew ſhould ſtrip naked and blacken their bodies, and wear a black girdle, and to repair on ſhore. Conſtrained to this meaſure, with ſome heſitation they agreed.—They viſited the houſe of the perſon who had taken off the black, fired on the family, killed his children and wife, and two poor creatures whom they had wounded were taken, one of whom died on the ſhore, and the other expired when he reached the veſſel! The blacks accuſtomed to perpetual attacks, are always alert in revenging inſults. They armed, and in the retreat of the crew wounded ſeveral of the Britiſh ſailors, and the reſt eſcaped with difficulty.

Strange as it might appear, ſays Mr. Wilberforce, this did not interrupt the trade and commerce. Still Africans like other men, have feelings; the flame, tho' ſmothered, was not ſubdued. The Chieftain in a week came on board, and requeſting powder and ball from the captain, to make war on his neighbours to procure ſlaves, he was actually provided. Callous and dead to every ſentiment of danger, thus were the inſtruments of revenge placed in the hands of the indignant chief; and the captain apologized to his maſter, by aſſigning the motive for giving their ammunition to the African, at the ſame time obſerving, that "he did not waſte their property!"

Thus prepared, the Chieftain ſeized the crew and the captain, and carried them on ſhore. When it was juſtly expected that death would have been the conſequence of their capture, the leſſon of depravity had its influence on the natives—avarice triumphed over their feelings—perfidy was repaid by perfidy, and the captain and crew were enlarged on condition that he would ſurrender the property which he had on board.

The next inſtance of enormity ſurpaſſed any that had been heard—a more flagrant inſtance never ſtained the annals of this abominable traffic. Six Britiſh veſſels had anchored off Calabar, a town which ſeemed devoted to eternal miſfortune. It appeared from the report, that the natives had raiſed the price of ſlaves; the captains conſulting together, agreed to fire on the town, to compel them to lower the price of their countrymen.—In the morning they commenced a fire, which laſted for three hours, and the guns being directed by old Britiſh ſeamen, had their intended effect. During the conſternation, the wretched inhabitants were ſeen making their eſcape in every direction. In the evening the attack was renewed, which continued until they agreed to ſell their ſlaves at the price ſtipulated by the Captains.

[The Houſe, in a ſudden burſt of indignation, vociferated *Name! Name!*]

Mr. Wilberforce continued, "At this period there was a French trader in the ſervice, who ſhocked at the barbarous proceedings refuſed to join the Engliſh Barbarians. He not only refuſed being concerned in the bloody project, but purchaſed his ſlaves at the price demanded. Here again the Houſe interrupted Mr. Wilberforce, requeſting him to name the parties; when he complied by mentioning—

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[*To be continued.*]

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PHILOSOPHERS and Divines ſeem equally to reprobate a love of Pleaſure, but their doctrines in this particular muſt be taken with ſome degree of qualification. Man was born for pleaſure. If love for that and an averſion to pain, are equally implanted in his nature, it is only to the prudent or imprudent mode in which he purſues it, that he owes his happineſs or miſery—To ſee man bleſt is the deſire of the Supreme Power; but extremes produce alike bad effects. One is ſullen, gloomy, and forever apparently melancholy, he denies himſelf thoſe innocent pleaſures which fortune has put it into his power to enjoy, and doubtleſs theſe denials add to the gloominеſs of his diſpoſition, which is moſt unfavourable to benevolence. Every thing he hears and ſees makes him unhappy, and he ſtrews his way through life with thorns of his own gathering. When his courſe is run he will die unregreted as he has lived unbeloved.

Another adopts a diſpoſition quite the reverſe. He argues that Pleaſure is the Supreme Good, but he ſeeks it in ſuch a manner as to render the purſuit of it an evil. He never once attempted to repreſs the ardor of his paſſions—His conſtitution and fortune have both been ruined by giving them the rein, by pain he has bought pleaſure and never thought how dear was the purchaſe; and having gone no further than the meridian of age, has cloyed himſelf with ſome enjoyments, and rendered himſelf utterly incapable of enjoying others. Thus his purſuit of pleaſure has rendered him unhappy in life, and the remembrance of his follies will probably be all the memorial remaining of his exiſtence. *Anon.*

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To catch ere it periſh, the trifle of the minute—to give haſty ſketches of men and circumſtances, which, though beneath the dignity of a Biographia, deſerve to be recorded—to unite the uſeful, the curious, the pleaſant, or whatever occurred applicable to the purpoſes of human life, is propoſed in *The Lounger's Common-place Book*, publiſhed by Kerby.

Short Specimen of the Work.

The author having had occaſion to ſpeak of the gentlemen of the preſent day, concludes with obſerving, "That the rare, the deſirable character in the preſent age, is the man of plain ſenſe and uncorrupted manners, whoſe ſenſibility is not too delicate, or feelings too refined for the duties of a huſband, a father, or a friend; who does not, from affectation or cowardice, quit the beaten turnpike road of life. From the ſcarcity of ſuch characters (concludes the writer) the firſt great duties of ſociety too often fall into the hands of coxcombs, raſcals, and fools."

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Conſignment of GOODS, which they will ſell, by Wholeſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, low pric'd Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Moreens, faſhionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

European Intelligence.

PARIS, April 28.

DECREE *of the National Assembly declaring* WAR *against the* KING *of* HUNGARY *and* BOHEMIA.

FRIDAY, April 20.

THE National Assembly deliberating on the formal proposition of the King, considering that the Court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with several powers of Europe, against the independence and security of the French nation.

That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last, refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides, to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretensions of the Germanic princes, possessions in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer an indemnity:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of powers; concluding, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last dispatches of the King of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redress of these different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

The National Assembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles consecrated by the Constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its forces against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence: That the war in which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of a nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people against the unjust oppression of a Monarch: That the French will never confound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to lessen the rigours of war; to preserve their property, and to prevent it from sustaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who league themselves against Liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

That it adopts all those foreigners who, adjuring the cause of the enemies, shall join its standard and consecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their establishment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propositions of the King, and after having decreed the case of urgency, decrees war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

"I shall take the decree of the National Assembly into deep consideration. It involves the most important interests of the nation."

Next day the Minister of Justice informed the Assembly that the King had sanctioned the decree.

In the session of the 22d instant, several small sums having been offered to the Assembly towards defraying the expenses of the war, M. Jeury rose and moved, that each Member should devote to the service of his country a third of the indemnification which they would receive in the months of May, June, and July. This sacrifice he said, would produce a sum of 46,770 livres—that is, 546 livres for each Deputy. This was objected to; but the Assembly rose unanimously, and unanimously supported the motion of M. Jeury, which was converted in to a decree.

LONDON, April 9.

The four ships taken up by Ministers to transport the subsisting scum, as the creatures about the Treasury now call the poor distressed American Loyalists, has been secretly engaged without the consent of Parliament—This is to smother all inquiry into the application of the vast sums voted for the relief of those distressed people. The public voice calls on the representatives of the nation to enquire by what authority their poor men are sent off, perhaps into slavery, without the knowledge of Parliament. It is the duty of the Legislature to inquire how the public money is expended, and above all to know how those unfortunate loyal subjects are to be disposed of when they arrive in Canada.

April 14. The King of Hungary, by encreasing the pay of his soldiers, leads us to believe that he wants their earnest services for no good purpose.

The Princes of Europe, by paying court to their troops, now shew their dependence upon that force, which formerly they were accustomed to command.

A mill has been invented in Yorkshire, by which cordage is manufactured from 10 to 100 inches as well cord up to the heaviest cable of a first rate ship of war (which to make in the common way will employ 100 men by hands) and which, by this new machinery, may be completely managed by one man.

It is now certain, that the ensuing summer will present the greatest scene that ever was known in the world—A struggle of all the despots of Europe against the freedom of France. It will be the first great conflict of the kind and although the combination of despots for seems to be very formidable, yet the enthusiasm inspired by liberty, ultimately must enable its votaries to prevail.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Friday April 29.

In Committee of the whole House on the slave trade, Mr. Secretary Dundas's motion for prohibiting the importation of African negroes after Jan. 1, 1800, was read.

Lord Mornington argued strenuously for a more speedy abolition of the trade, and moved that 1795 should be inserted instead of 1800.

The Committee divided upon Lord Mornington's amendment for the abolition the 1st of Jan. 1795—Ayes 131, noes 161—majority, 31.

The Speaker proposed January 1, 1796.

Sir Edward Knatchbull begged to know, whether, if 1796 was agreed to, it was intended to revive the question by the promoters of it, by urging, at any future period, a more speedy end to the trade.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both said that they should vote for the vote of that night as decisive upon the question, and not liable to revision.

The Committee again divided upon the proposition for the 1st of January, 1796.—Ayes, 161, noes, 167—majority 19 for abolishing the trade after January 1, 1796.

INSURRECTIONS.

The Turkish Government is scarcely relieved from the fear of the Empress, engaged and opposed to the Emperor Kamenskoi is at the head of 80,000 men, and has already defeated the officers made to join the Divan in peace.

The Ottoman Empire appears to be shaken through its whole extent, and perhaps wants nothing but the shock of another war to make it fall to pieces. Almost all the Pachas of the Asiatic provinces are letting up for independence; and the Grand Signior, harassed by messengers and alarmed by the circumstance of a large stone having been thrown at him in a public mosque, is become more suspicious and cruel. The severity of his administration will serve to hasten the fate he dreads.

About the middle of March, the Pope was threatened with an insurrection in the capital; which much was making for the promotion, accounts were received, that the populace of Orvieto had assembled in crowds in the night, and paraded the streets, with branches of laurel in their hands, crying out *Liberty!* Several republicans were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this business; and an order was put in force for taking up the persons of foreigners with in the streets of Rome, previatory to their being removed.

Francis was proclaimed sovereign of the Netherlands on the 31st of March. The Herald exclaimed, "Vive le Roi Francois, notre Souverain; *but in the Emperor's own heart.*

Accounts is said to be settled between the King of Prussia and the King of Hungary, in consequence of a conference in consequence with respect to the measures to be pursued against France.

They are much disturbed in Poland by a report that the Empress of Russia, who has lately entered the confines of the new constitution, has now granted them protection and open protection.

Mr. Wilberforce has been presented with a beautiful picture, wholly representing a slave in the temple of Liberty trampling on his chains. This picture was executed and presented by a Birmingham artist, as a small token of his esteem for his gentleness, who has so strenuously exerted himself to effect an abolition of the slave trade.

In the report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the effects of the laws relative to the importation of corn, an instance is produced of a man having been fined 40 shillings for a cent originally amounting only to 6 pounds!

A very extraordinary legacy has lately been left by Mr. George Tattam, carpenter, of Bethnal Green, viz. £1 a year, which is to be expended for shaving a number of the poor parishioners, on a Saturday night, by two barbers in that parish. The intention is to facilitate the attendance of the lower class of people at church on a Sunday.

Items that were once sacred to religion and philosophy, are lately prostituted into the service of Lawyers and Barbers. A genteel man of the latter description, advertises that after ten years *passing study* and uncommon practice in the first circles, he has brought the *mystery* of hair dressing to a perfection hitherto unknown.

KINGSTOWN, (Jamaica) May 21.

Great hopes are entertained that this island is to be relieved from the blight of a standard as the French National Flag. Greatly as they are in want of negroes at the Havannah, they will not suffer one slave vessel, bearing that flag, to enter the port. Two very large ships full of negroes, lay off the mouth of the Morro, a week or two since, for two days, and, tho' they fired several guns, and exhibited many other signals of distress, were compelled to depart, without having obtained permission to land even one man.

CHARLESTON (south Carolina) May 29.

A letter from a gentleman in Augusta, dated May 23, says, "By a gentleman from the Rock Landing, we have received advice of General M'Gillivray's arrival there, with a number of the upper chiefs; but in consequence of two white men who were murdered, some little time back, they have all returned to the Creek nation, in order to hold a grand council to decide this business, which will in all probability detain the running of the lines these three months."

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Mr. Edward Ryan, of this city, potash manufacturer, has lately invented a new and ingenious method of manufacturing that useful article without the use of kettles.—This improvement he has effected by means of a kind of furnace, by which he can manufacture potash, in a cheaper, safer, and more expeditious manner, than hath hitherto been done, and in such manner, that it shall become, as pure, and white, in one process, as it can be made in two by the common method. The whole expence of this valuable improvement is said not to exceed five dollars, the most expensive part being the iron bars. As this invention promises to turn out to great advantage, Mr. Ryan has applied for a patent, in order to secure the benefit of his industry and ingenuity.

Arrived yesterday evening in this city, escorted by Colonel Thomas Proctor, and Major Stagg, Colonel Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Chief of the Six Nations of the Northern Indians.

On Monday night last the store of Messrs. Brown and Swaine, in Second street, Northern Liberties, was broke open and robbed of sundry goods and effects to the amount of about five hundred pounds. The villains gained admittance by drawing the hook of the window shutter hinges.

Capt. James Wells who put a period to his existence, as mentioned in our last, was in the recruiting service. He had raised his company, but having transgressed the limits of his allowance, was involved in debt on the company's account, to the amount of about two hundred dollars. He received orders to repair to the rendezvous at Pittsburgh; but, owing to this embarrassment was detained. He applied, stated his case, and requested relief. His application proved unsuccessful, in the presence of his lieutenant, he wrote a letter, stated the cause of the act he was about to commit, sealed it, directed it to the lieutenant, stepped into an adjoining room, and shot himself; the lieutenant hearing the report of the pistol, ran in and found him a corpse.

A very large horse was last week exhibited for sale at the horse market in this city. This noble animal is six feet eighteen hands and one inch high, well proportioned, and in good order would make a most majestic figure; but having just come off a long journey is thin, and appears to a disadvantage.—He came from Kentucky, and is said to be from Mamouth, a very large breed in South-America.

The report lately circulated in print, of the death of Mr. M'Gillivray, appears to be without foundation.

According to letters from Bourdeaux, three hundred thousand men have voluntarily raised in France, upon finding there was a deficiency of little more than forty thousand in the line of the army. A million of men it is said, are preparing to follow their example, if found necessary.

It is mentioned in London papers, that so dreadful has been the plague in Egypt, that three hundred thousand houses have been depopulated, and shut up by order of the government. "What is very extraordinary this awful visitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, lasted but three days!"

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The schooner Sukey of Boston, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, from Hispaniola, which she left the 3d instant. The prospect of peace was then daily expected, when the vessel sailed, was fervently prayed for. There was not the least appearance of the re-establishment of peace, or of any recovery to the white inhabitants; and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation.

Twenty families came passengers in the above vessel.

The late generous train, both reason and humanity in the decision of the British House of Commons, for the abolition of the slave trade, must inspire every benevolent mind with the most pleasing and respectful emotions towards that enlightened people. When we consider the immense interest which was supposed to be involved in the decision, and the perverting power of avarice over the human mind, we may justly exclaim, the force of the voice of liberty is irresistible.

This vote of Parliament, when compared with the splendid decrees of the National Assembly of France in favor of MAN, have formed a flood of glory on the transactions of the present period, which throws the events of past times, however brilliant, into the shade.

SAGGHARBOUR, June 21.

While we learn from our interior states, of the great prospects of the husbandmen at the ensuing harvest, we cannot but lament, in Long Island, have to lament the several effects of the Hessian fly, which is making its ravages in an awful manner on our wheat. They seem to make the grain that was early, sown tall to fall, their first object, and many fields are already cut so much that they will not be worth reaping.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.

On the 23d inst. the meeting house in Newtown was removed an entire height rods; the removal was effected in one hour and a half, after proper preparations for the purpose had been made. The house is between 50 and 60 feet long, and about 40 wide, with a steeple at one end; the whole of which was elevated entire, without the least injury to any part.

NEW-LONDON, June 28.

As a proof that many exotic plants can be raised in this fertile County, there is now growing, in natural ground, in the garden of Mr. P. Bradford in Montville, adjoining this town, a Capet-tree, full of that

European Intelligence.

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That Francis I. King of Hungary and Bohemia has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last, refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides, to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would support the pretensions of the German princes, possessionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them against one another, by holding out support to the malcontents in the concert of powers; considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to the last despatches of the King of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negociation, the redress of these different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exists a case of urgency.

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Next day the Minister of Justice informed the Assembly that the King had sanctioned the decree.

In the session of the 22d instant, several small sums having been offered to the Assembly towards defraying the expenses of the war, M. Jeury rose and moved, that each Member should devote to the service of their country a third of the indemnification which they would receive in the months of May, June, and July. This sacrifice he said, would produce a sum of 4676770 livres—that is, 546 livres for each Deputy. This M. Brissot objected to; but the Assembly rose instantaneously, and unanimously supported the motion of M. Jeury, which was converted into a decree.

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Lord Mornington argued strenuously for a more speedy abolition of the trade, and moved that 1795 should be inserted instead of 1800.

The Committee divided upon Lord Mornington's amendment for the abolition on the 1st of Jan. 1795—Ayes 130, noes 161—majority, 31.

The Speaker proposed January 1, 1796.

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Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both declared, that they should consider the vote of that night as decisive upon the question, and not subject to revision.

The Committee again divided upon the proposition for the first of January, 1796.—Ayes, 161, noes, 142—majority 19 for abolishing the trade after January 1, 1796.

INSURRECTIONS.

The Turkish Government, scarcely released from the fear of the Empress, is again endangered. Hir Timur Khan is advancing from the confines of Persia with an army of 80,000 men, and has hitherto neglected the offers made to him by the Divan for peace.

The Ottoman Empire appears to be shaken through its whole extent, and perhaps wants nothing but the shock of another war to make it fall to pieces. Almost all the Pachas of the Asiatic provinces are setting up for independence; and the Grand Signior, harrassed by news of rebellions, and alarmed by the circumstance of a large stone having been thrown at him in a public mosque, is become timorous, suspicious and cruel. The severity of his administration will serve to hasten the fate he dreads.

About the middle of March, the Pope was threatened with an insurrection in his capital; while search was making for the promoters, accounts were received, that the populace of Orvieta had assembled in crowds in the night, and patrolled the streets, with branches of laurel in their hands, crying out *Liberty!* Several ecclesiastics were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this tumult; and an order was put in force for taking up the mendicant foreigners who fill the streets of Rome, preparatory to their being removed.

Francis was proclaimed Sovereign of the Netherlands on the 30th of March. The Heralds called out, "Vive le Roi Francis, notre Souveraine; *but all the populace were silent.*

A coolness is said to subsist between the king of Prussia and the king of Hungary, in consequence of a difference in opinion with respect to the measures to be pursued against France.

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In the report of the committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the effect of the laws relative to imprisonment for debt, an instance is produced of a man having been confined forty-five years for a debt originally amounting only to six pounds!

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The schooner Sukey of Boston, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, from Hispaniola, which she left the 3d instant. The prospect of affairs in that unsettled and almost desolated island, when this vessel sailed, was lamentable indeed. There was not the least appearance of the re establishment of peace, or of any succor to the white inhabitants; and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation.

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NEW-HAVEN, June 27.

On the 13th inst. the meeting house in Newtown, was removed about eight rods; the removal was effected in one hour and an half, after previous preparations for the purpose had been made. The house is between 70 and 80 feet long, and about 50 wide, with a steeple at one end; the whole of which was removed entire, without the least injury to any part.

NEW-LONDON, June 28.

As a proof that many exotic plants can be raised in this fertile Country, there is now growing, in natural ground, in the garden of Mr. P. Bradford in Montville, adjoining this town, a Caper-tree, full of that

...ship, and equal in appearance to any imported from France, or any other foreign country.

On 20th May a 74 and an 80 gun ship arrived at the Cape, from France, with 500 troops—and on 29th a Packet arrived there from France, with a Decree that all free mulattoes and negroes should be allowed the same privileges as the whites; which Decree was proclaimed at every corner of the streets, throughout the Cape, without any opposition from the whites.

[*American Mariner Life*]

Married in Marlborough County, Maryland, on the second of May, Mr. James Brenton, aged 65, to Miss Martha Smith, aged 12.

A wife how unjust to nature and himself,
How thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man!

BOSTON, June 23.

Mr. COX—THE ARTIST,

Of this town, was in Ireland at the date of our last accounts from thence, A. D. 6, and in high reputation—continually receiving applications for building Bridges, and performing other efforts of ingenuity—he was then contemplating the construction of a dam for the Grand Canal Company; and had offers to engage in the building of two large Bridges, one a second and another 700 feet long—the timber to be the product of the American soil. The account publish'd here some time since, of him being engaged in severing the Scotland from England, was but an artifice—he above is.

JUNE 3.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated 29th of April, 1792

"Before you receive this you will probably have heard of France having declared War against Austria. Altho' the martial power of the latter is much confined, yet as there may be some privateers out of Ostend, and others cruizing under the Austrian flag; we have, thro' our friends, suggested to the Minister the necessity of giving a Convoy to the French ships bound from America.

"The plan proposed is, that the Convoy shall sail from the Chesapeak every 6 weeks, from the 15th June to the 15th November next, from whence the ships for the channel will be taken with the Convoy, and those for the Bay and Mediterranean by another.—We have every assurance that this plan will be agreed to; and we are promised that it will be speedily announced to you by the French Minister, or Consul in America."

FRENCH WAR.

English papers as late as the 3d April, (received by Capt. Norton, from Liverpool) mention that the Declaration of War against the King of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally proclaimed throughout Paris, on the 21st ult. with the usual ceremonies and pomp, never seen on such an occasion—That the Ratifications would pass the seals in a few days, and rendezvous order in the Downs or at Dover; but none of the British ports were expected to be embroiled therein;—That the French Commerce was likely to suffer in the conflict, as privateers from various States would infest the seas at Ostend, and sailing under Dutch colors, would pick up the merchant ships of France,—that great preparations were making in France, for the immediate capture of that place.

WORCESTER, June 18.

On Thursday last a calf, raised by Benjamin Salton, Esq. of Newbraintree, only seven months old, on that farm, was driven through this town, which was said to weigh one hundred and an half, gross weight.

PROVIDENCE, June 2.

Monday last being the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Festivals of St. John's, the Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island—of St. John's Lodge of Newport—of St. John's Lodge of Providence, and a Number of worthy visiting Brethren, convened at the State House in this Town—At 11 o'Clock a Procession was to move in the usual Order, with the Addition of the Rev. Clergy of the Town who would attend, which proceeded to the Baptist Meeting House, where a suitable Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Maxcy—and a Discourse adapted to the Occasion was delivered by the Rev. Brother Edgar—The Choirs of Singers from all the Societies in Town united in the Galleries, enlivened the Exercises of the Day—and their Performances received the Applause of a numerous and respectable Audience—and the polite Thanks of the Masonic Body.—After Service the Procession, as before, proceeded to Hacker's Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided.—After Dinner the Procession returned to the State House in the State House.—A Collection for the Poor of the Town was made at the Meeting House.

The Grand Lodge appointed a Committee to wait on Rev. Brother Edgar—to return him their Thanks for his excellent Discourse—and request a Copy for the Press.

That destructive Insect, the Hessian Fly, has made its Appearance about Elk Ridge, in Maryland, where the Crops of Wheat have generally been destroyed. In West Jersey, considerable Damage has also been done by them last & many Farmers have, in consequence, their Crops already to be ploughed, and sown with other grain. Their Ravages are likewise complained of in Pennsylvania.

Died, in this Town, on Tuesday Morning last, in the 87th Year of his Age, Col. Elisha Mowry, of Smithfield—an honorable, and useful Citizen.

—At Cape-Tiberoon (Hispaniola) on the 9th ult. after a short Illness, much and deservedly lamented, Capt. Ismael Sheldon, of this Town, in the 32d Year of his age.

NEWPORT, July 2.

The General Assembly of this State, at their late Session, passed an Act incorporating three Societies, for the Purpose of constructing three Bridges—one over Howland's Ferry, on the East Side of this Island—and the other two over the Upper and Lower Ferries on Seaconck River.—They also voted, that they would not grant to any Individual an Exemption from arrests and Attachments for his private Debts, for any Term of Time.

At a Meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society on the 6th Instant, Dr. Isaac Senter, of this Town, was elected an honorary Member.

At the late Circuit Court for this District, John Paine, Esq. of this Town, was sworn in Attorney and Counsellor.

We are favoured with a Visit in Town, from Philadelphia, Timothy Pickering, Esq. Postmaster General of the United States, and Mrs. Pickering is out for Boston.

By an Ordinance of the King and Council of Great-Britain, the Acts of the Eighth Parliament of the Kingdom of the United Parliaments, which was continued by the Act of 1790, is further continued to the first Day of April, 1793.

Lord Justice Mansfield, in the 79th Year of his Age.

James Swan, Esq.

At his Lodgings in this Town, on Wednesday Evening last, Mons. Francis Charlopin, a French Gentleman belonging to the Fleet.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

In General Assembly June Session, 1792.

An Act for incorporating the Proprietors of certain Bridges, to be erected, over the Eastern Passages, from the Island of Rhode-Island, to the Mainland.

It is Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the first Day of August next, every Half Ingle Vessel or Sloop Boat, that be of the following Dimensions, *to wit*, Thirty Inches in Length between the Stems, and twenty Inches and Half in Depth at the Main Hatch, or Midship Section, and Fifty Gallons or any Thing in the aforesaid Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from the Day of every Session expiring Stage Lines, to produce to the Collector of the District in which the same shall be shipped, previous to the Exportation thereof, a Certificate from the Person making such Lines, that the same hath been inspected and found, agreeably to Law.

And be it further Ordered, That this Act be published in the *Newport* and *Providence* News-papers.

A true Copy, } Witness,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport June 30.

ENTERED, *from*

Brig Polly, Maxwell, Boston
Sloop Betsey, Jutten, Providence
—— Nancy, Sprague, Cape-Francois
—— Aurora, Osborne, New-York
—— William, Wellingham, Do.
—— Friendship, Perkins, Do.
—— Betty, Hathaway, Martha's-Vineyard
—— Peter, Child, Baltimore

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Good Intent, Allen, Boston
—— Lloyd, Fanning, Providence
—— Neptune, Gardner, Newbegging
Schooner Rob, Weeden, Port-au-Prince
Sloop Dolphin, Mayberry, Do.
—— Aurelia, Osborne, New-York

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Customers and others, that he has opened an Assortment of GLASS WARE, such as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, &c.

Glass, Half-Pint, Gill and Half Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and Small Size Jam Glasses.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, APRIL 20. We hear from Stockholm, that Ankerstroom, who assassinated the King of Sweden, expired in the midst of tortures, which had been applied to extort from him a confession of his accomplices. He remained firm until the last moment; nor could any discovery be made by means of his answers, as he confined himself to declaring that he alone was guilty. He has been reprieved, but without truth it is said perfect were arrested; the whole number of prisoners at present amount only to fourteen.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 21.

Ancharsis Cloots being admitted to the Bar, made an offering of 22,000 livres to be employed in defraying the expences of a war, which (he said) the present pretext) for tyranny was going to cause to spring up universally, gave great satisfaction, despising against Liberty."

To be RENTED,

A reasonable Terms, the pleasant situated HOUSE, upon the *Point*, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Person who wishes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

B. BRENTON.

Newport, July 2, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dolls.
1	of	100	are	100
4		85		340
12		20		240
20		8		160
60		6		348
225		1		360

First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of 50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of 50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, jeritus,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. ELLISON,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

*** *The Drawing of the last Class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for three Weeks, in Consequence of some Tickets that were sent abroad of which no Advice is yet received.*

June 25, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE House, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the East Side of New-Shoreham, together with 15 Acres of good Land adjoining it; or, 30 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber living on the Premises.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, June 21, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in Company with three black Fellows, a few Days since, a Mulatto Man, named DENNIS, about 20 Years of Age, slim built, had curled Hair and Gimp Nose; had on grey Coloured Jacket, Breeches and Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and Calf & Kip Shoes, and has a very large Scar on one of his Ancles. Whoever will take up and secure said Boy, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham (Block Island) June 21, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Island, a few Days since, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the same and proving their Property, may have said Anchor with paying what is customary in such Cases, by applying to Capt. Eli Boyle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode Island.

June 18, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them to the Subscribers for adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY FENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport June 5, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors of said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of them at their respective Dwellings, within six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

ſtrait, and equal in appearance to any imported from France, or any other foreign country.

On 20th May a 74 and an 80 gun ſhip arrived at the Cape, from France, with 500 troops—and on 29th a Packet arrived there from France, with a Decree that all free mulattoes and negroes ſhould be allowed the ſame privileges as the whites; which Decree was proclaimed at every corner of the ſtreets, throughout the Cape, without any oppoſition from the whites.

[*Allen's Marine Liſt*]

Married in Marlborough County, Maryland, on the 2d of May, Mr. James Blanton, aged 65, to Miſs Martha Smith, aged 12.

Ah! how unjuſt to nature and himſelf,
How thoughtleſs, thankleſs, inconſiſtent man!

BOSTON, June 23.

Mr. COX—THE ARTIST,

Of this town, was in Ireland, at the date of our laſt accounts from thence, April 6, and in high reputation—continually receiving applications for building Bridges, and performing other efforts of enterprize.—He was then contemplating the conſtruction of a dam for the Grand Canal Company; and had offers to engage in the building of two large Bridges, one 2000 and another 700 feet long—the timber to be the production of the American ſoil. The account publiſhed ſome time ſince, of him being engaged in leveling the Monument in London, was not authentick—the above is.

JUNE 30.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated 29th of April, 1792.

"Before you receive this you will probably have heard of France having decided on War againſt Auſtria. Altho' the maritime power of the latter is much confined, yet as there may be ſome privateers out of Oſtend, and others cruizing under the Auſtrian flag; we have, thro' our friends, ſuggeſted to the Miniſter the neceſſity of giving a Convoy to the French ſhips home from America,

"The plan propoſed is, that the Convoy ſhould ſail from the Chelapeak every 6 weeks, from the 15th June to the 15th Nov. for Breſt, from whence the ſhips for the channel will be ſent on with one Convoy, and thoſe for the Bay and Mediterranean by another. We have every aſſurance that this plan will be adopted; and we are promiſed that it will be ſpeedily announced to you by the French Miniſter, or Conſul in America."

FRENCH WAR.

Engliſh papers as late as the 30th April, (received by Capt. Norton, from Liverpool) mention that the Declaration, of War againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally proclaimed throughout Paris, on the 21ſt ult. with the greateſt concourſe of people ever ſeen on ſuch an occaſion—That the Ruſſian fleet would paſs the ſound in a few days, and rendezvous either in the Downs or at Torbay; but none of the Britiſh ports were expected to be open for their reception—That the French Commerce was likely to ſuffer in the conteſt, as privateers from various States would rendezvous at Oſtend, and ſailing under Brabant colors, would pick up the merchant ſhips of France,—but that great preparations were making in France, for the immediate capture of that place.

WORCESTER, June 28.

On Thurſday laſt a calf, raiſed by Benjamin Joſlyn, Eſq; of Newbraintree, only eleven months and an half old, was driven through this town, which weighed ſeven hundred and an half, groſs weight.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.

Monday laſt being the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Feſtival of St. JOHN, the Officers and Brethern of the Grand Lodge of Rhode-Iſland—of St. John's Lodge of Newport—of St. John's Lodge of Providence, and a Number of worthy viſiting Brethern, convened at the State Houſe in this Town—At 12 o'Clock a Proceſſion was formed in the uſual Order, with the Addition of all the Rev. Clergy in the Town who could attend, which proceeded to the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, where a ſuitable Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Maxcy—and a Diſcourſe adapted to the Occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Brother BADGER.—The Choirs of Singers from all the Societies in Town united in the Galleries, enlivened the Exerciſes of the Day—and their Performances received the Applauſe of a numerous and reſpectable Audience—and the public Thanks of the Maſonic Body.—After Service the Proceſſion, as before, proceeded to Hicker's Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided.—After Dinner the Proceſſion returned in the ſame Order to the State Houſe.—A Collection for the Poor of the Town was made at the Meeting Houſe.

The Grand Lodge appointed a Committee to wait on Rev. Brother Badger—return him their Thanks for his excellent Diſcourſe—and requeſt a Copy for the Preſs.

That deſtructive Inſect, the Heſſian Fly, has made its Appearance about Elk Ridge, in Maryland, where the Crops of Wheat have generally fallen before it.—In Weſt Jerſey, conſiderable Damage has alſo been done by the ſame Inſect; many Farmers having found their Crops already ſo far ruined, as to induce them to turn in their Cattle to feed upon the Remains.

Died, in this Town, on Thurſday Morning laſt, in the 57th Year of his Age, Col. ELISHA MOWRY, of Smithfield—an honeſt Man, and a worthy Citizen.

—At Cape-Tiberoon (Hiſpaniola) on the 5th ult. after a ſhort Illneſs, much and deſervedly lamented, Capt. ISRAEL SHELDON, of this Town, in the 38th Year of his Age.

NEWPORT, July 2.

The General Aſſembly of this State, at their late Seſſion, paſſed an Act incorporating three Societies, for the Purpoſe of conſtructing three Bridges—one over Howland's Ferry, on the Eaſt Side of this Iſland—and the other two over the Upper and Lower Ferries on Seaconck River.—They alſo voted, that they would not grant to any Individual an Exemption from arreſts and Attachments for his private Debts, for any Term of Time.

At a Meeting of the Maſſachuſetts Medical Society on the 6th Inſtant, Dr. ISAAC [illegible]NTER, of this Town, was elected an honorary Member.

At the late Circuit Court for this Diſtrict, JOHN FAXON, Eſq; of this Town, was ſworn in Attorney and Counſellor.

Wedneſday Evening arrived in Town, from Philadelphia, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſq; Poſtmaſter General of the United States, and on Friday let out for Boſton.

By an Ordinance of the King and Council of Great-Britain, the Acts regulating the Trade of that Kingdom with the United States of America, which were continued to the 5th of April, 1792, are further continued to the 5th of April, 1793.

DIED]—At Warwick, in the 79th Year of his Age, JAMES GREENE, Eſq;

—At his Lodgings in this Town, on Wedneſday Evening laſt, Monſ. FRANCIS CHALOUPIU, a French Gentleman belonging to Hiſpaniola.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Seſſion, 1792.

An Act, amending an act made and paſſed at February Seſſion A. D. 1792, entitled, "An Act regulating the Aſſize of Lime Caſks, and the Inſpection of Lime."

Be it Enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the Firſt Day of Auguſt next, every Half Hogſhead of Stone-Lime, ſhall be of the following Dimenſions, *to wit*: Thirty Inches in Length between the Heads, and Twenty Inches and Half in Diameter at the Heads, and of ſufficient Bulge to contain Fifty Gallons—any Thing in the aforeſaid Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the Duty of every Perſon exporting Stone-Lime, to produce to the Collector of the Diſtrict in which the ſame ſhall be ſhipped, previous to the Exportation thereof, a Certificate from the Perſon inſpecting ſuch Lime, that the ſame hath been inſpected and branded, agreeably to Law.

It is Ordered, That this Act be publiſhed in the *Newport* and *Providence* News-papers.

A true Copy: Witneſs,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport June 30.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Sally, Shearman,	Havanna
Sloop Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
—— Nancy, Sprague,	Cape-Francois
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— William, Willingham,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Betſy, Hatheway,	Maſſachuſetts
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Good Intent, Akin,	Boſton
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Neptune, Gardner,	Newhegger
Schooner Roby, Weeden,	Fiſhing Voyage
Sloop Dolphin, Mayberry,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has opened an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, ſuch as

Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine

Glaſſes, Half-Pint, Gill and Half-Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glaſſes, and ſmall Size Jelly Glaſſes.

Newport, June 29, 1792.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, APRIL 20. We hear from Stockholm, that Ankerſtrom, who aſſaſſinated the King of Sweden, expired in the midſt of tortures, which had been applied to extort from him a confeſſion of his accomplices. He remained firm until the laſt moment; nor could any diſcovery be made by means of his anſwers, as he inſiſted in affirming that he alone was guilty. It has been reported, but without truth that 112 perſons were arreſted; the whole number of priſoners at preſent amounts only to ſeventeen.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 21.

Anacharsis Cloots being admitted to the bar made an offering of 12,000 livres to be employed in defraying the expenſes of a war, which (to uſe his own expreſſion) "tyranny was going to carry on againſt humanity, pride againſt reaſon, deſpotiſm againſt liberty."

I reaſonable Terms, the pleaſant ſituated HOUSE, upon the *Hill*, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

B. BRENTON.

Newport, July 2, 1792.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church LOTTERY,

CLASS F.

To conſiſt of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
1	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
Laſt Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50

Tickets of Two Dollars, ſhall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, ſhall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn, *without any reſerve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by *Mr. Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

*** The Drawing of the laſt Claſs of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Conſequence of ſome Tickets that were ſent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.*

June 25, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE Houſe, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the Eaſt Side of New-Shoreham, together with 15 Acres of good Land adjoining; if not, 30 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber, in Company with three black Fellows, a few Days ſince, a Mulatto Boy, named DENNIS, about 20 Years of Age, ſlim built, had curl'd Hair and ſharp Noſe; had on grey colour'd Jacket, Breeches and Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and Calf Skin Shoes, and has a very large Scar on one of his Ancles. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Boy, ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, (Block Iſland) June 22, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Iſland, a few Days ſince, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the ſame and proving their Property, may have ſaid Anchor with paying what is cuſtomary in ſuch Caſes, by applying to Capt. Eli Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode-Iſland.

June 18, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceaſed, Widow, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Adjuſtment; And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Adminiſtrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Adminiſtratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Counſil.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

THE JOYS OF SOCIETY.

AWAY ye frigid ye unfeeling few,
Who wield the lumbre pencil of despair,
Who painting nature in a sable hue,
Disease the sense and detect the fair.
Your mind discolour'd, and your jaundic'd eye,
Thro' mediums false behold each pleasing scene;
In beauty's finest form a spectre spy,
And tinge each object with a sickly green.
Far from the joys which courts and cities give,
To caverns dark and sad retreats ye fly;
There pass your lives, unknowing how to live,
Far from the joys of sweet society.
But mine while heav'n with truth informs my soul,
Each hour in rest pleasures to employ;
To catch the passing moments as they roll,
And stamp them with the seal of social joy.
What pleasures can the solitary know,
Which nature or which innocence approve?
Within his breast no virtuous feelings glow,
The flow of friendship or the flame of love.
The social sweets of friendship's gentle train,
The joys domestic happiness may give,
The warmth affection paints thro' every vein,
Inform the happy mortal how to live.
Joys such as these alone can fill a breast,
SOCIETY its blessings to bestow;
Joys these are those true social souls possess,
Which no base grandeur, and which laughs at fame.

ANECDOTE.

AN extravagant Heir was told that he resembled the *prodigal*. No replies he, I never eat *swine*. A good reflection, returns the other, the Devil would not trust you with his pigs.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Rhine Duck,
Tecklenburg,
Osnaburgs,
Russia sheeting,
Diapers,
Dowlas,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 200 Barrels of Menhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,
Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Fish Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bush for large Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

COME and TRY

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

John Thompson

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Ellabridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of Dry Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Baize,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Checks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Sick Poplins,
Tammies,
Tabinets,
Cantoons,
Sick Crape,
Gauzes,
Black Sick Handkerchiefs,
Men's and Women's Sick Hose,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Thread,
Knive and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the worshipful Town Council of South Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. PELTE, late of said South Kingstown, Esq; deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq, in said Town, on the second Monday in July next, in order to receive and examine the Vouchers that are or may be exhibited to support the Claims against said Estate; when and where all concerned are requested to attend, as no Claim will be allowed without it is properly vouched.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingstown, May 25, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
1		2000	218	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
2 2		8		816
2379		6		14274
26 0	Prizes.			26 40
54 0	Blanks,		Deduction,	596
8 00	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Fourth and Last Class provides for the direct Sale of 4375 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable no Lottery will evenly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

Jacob Isaacks

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be let so cheap, as will bring the Purchasers from 8 to 10 per Cent for their Money.

Some Farms on the Island, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaser 6 per Cent. and upwards.

Also to chuse Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emission Money, Indents, Rhode-Island and Bolton State Notes.

Any Persons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

SYSTEM of TRUTHS

CONTAINED IN

DIVINE REVELATION,

Explained and Vindicated.

Shewing their Connexion and Consistence with each other, and the Inferences which may be made from them.

In which the following Particulars are considered,

The Evidence that the Bible contains a Revelation from God: The Being and Perfections of God: The Trinity: The Decrees of God: The Works of Creation and Providence: The Creation of Men and Angels; and the particular Providence and Conduct of God towards them: The law under which they were made: The Apostacy of Man, with the Consequences: The Nature and Desert of Sin: Redemption of Man: The Person and Character of the Redeemer: The Design and Work of the Redeemer: The Application of Redemption: Election to Salvation: The Covenant of Grace: Regeneration and Conversion: Divine Illumination: Disinterested Affection; the Nature and Tendency of the Exercises of it: The Nature of saving Faith, and what is implied in it: All under Obligation to believe: Pardon and Justification of Believers; on what Grounds, and what is implied in this: The Perseverence of Believers: The Nature and Ground of Assurance of Salvation: The Death of the Body: A Separate State: The general Resurrection and final Judgment: The eternal Happiness of the redeemed: The endless Misery of all who die in Impenitence and Unbelief: The Character of the visible Church of Christ, and of the true Members of it: The Officers in the Church: The Institutions and Ordinances of Christ, to be observed and attended upon by the Church: The Sabbath; Publick Worship; Baptism and the Lord's Supper: The Discipline of the Church: Christian Practice in general, in Obedience to the Laws of Christ: The Conclusion.

To which is added,

A TREATISE on the MILLENNIUM,

Shewing from Scripture, that there will be a thousand years of prosperity of the Church of Christ in this world—In what this will consist: When that time will commence: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies in the Scripture, previous to that Day.

The whole is designed to be a Body of Divinity, for the Instruction and Benefit of all those who are disposed to attend to these Subjects; especially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Ministry.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on good Paper, with a handsome Type, in two Octavo Volumes, to contain about One Thousand Pages.

II. It shall be delivered to Subscribers, handsomely bound and lettered, at *Eighteen Shillings*; in Boards at *Sixteen Shillings*; and in Sheets at *Fourteen Shillings*.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable for the Payment, shall receive a Thirteenth gratis. Subscribers are desired to affix their Addition and Place of Abode.

*** Subscriptions for this Work are received by the Author, by Gentlemen of the Clergy and others in different Parts of the United States, and by THOMAS & ANDREWS, the intended Publishers, at Faust's Statue, No 45, Newbury Street, Boston.

Gentlemen who have Subscription Papers lodged in their Hands will please to return them to the Author or Publishers, as soon as possible.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administration by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

THE JOYS OF SOCIETY.

AWAY ye frigid ye unfeeling few,
Who weild the tombre pencil of deſpair,
Who painting nature in a fable hue,
Diſcard the frolic and deteſt the fair.
Your mind diſcolour'd, and your jaundic'd eye,
Thro' mediums falſe behold each pleaſing ſcene,
In beauty's faireſt form a ſpot deſcry,
And tinge each object with a ſickly green.
Far from the joys which courts and cities give,
To caverns dark and ſad retreats ye fly;
There paſs your lives, unknowing how to live,
Far from the joys of ſweet ſociety.
But mine while honeſt truth informs my ſoul,
Each hour in real pleaſures to employ;
To catch the paſſing moments as they roll,
And ſtamp them with the ſeal of ſocial joy.
What pleaſures can the ſolitary know,
Which nature or which innocence approve?
Within his breaſt no virtuous feelings glow,
The flow of friendſhip or the flame of love.
The ſocial ſweets of friendſhip's gentle train,
The joys domeſtic happineſs may give,
The warmth affection pours thro' every vein,
Inform the happy mortal how to live.
Joys ſuch as theſe thou can'ſt alone beſtow,
SOCIETY our beings end and aim;
Joys ſuch as theſe from thee alone can flow,
Which mocks at grandeur, and which laughs at fame.

ANECDOTE.

AN extravagant Blade was told that he reſembled the *prodigal*. No replies he, I never fed *ſwine*. A good reaſon, retorts the other, the Devil would not truſt you with his pigs.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburgs
Ruſſia ſheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk,
New England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Menhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,
Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſh l or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 20, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A freſh and general aſſortment

of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cimbricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Tabourets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the worſhipful Town Council of South Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of ſaid South-Kingſtown, Eſq; deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the Houſe of Robert Porter, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the ſecond Monday in July next, in order to receive and examine the Vouchers that are or may be exhibited to ſupport the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate; when and where all concerned are requeſted to attend, as no Claim will be allowed without it is properly vouched.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South Kingſtown, May 25, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26 40
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as will bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchaſes Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

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The Evidence that the Bible contains a Revelation from God: The Being and Perfections of God: The Trinity: The Decrees of God: The Works of Creation and Providence: The Creation of Men and Angels; and the particular Providence and Conduct of God towards them: The law under which they were made: The Apoſtacy of Man, with the Conſequences: The Nature and Deſert of Sin: Redemption of Man: The Perſon and Character of the Redeemer: The Deſign and Work of the Redeemer: The Application of Redemption: Election to Salvation: The Covenant of Grace: Regeneration and Converſion: Divine Illumination: Diſintereſted Affection; the Nature and Tendency of the Exerciſes of it: The Nature of Saving Faith, and what is implied in it: All under Obligation to believe: Pardon and Juſtification of Believers; on what Grounds, and what is implied in this: The Perſeverence of Believers: The Nature and Ground of Aſſurance of Salvation: The Death of the Body: A ſeparate State: The general Reſurrection and final Judgment: The eternal Happineſs of the redeemed: The endleſs Miſery of all who die in Impenitence and Unbelief: The Character of the viſible Church of Chriſt, and of the true Members of it: The Officers in the Church: The Inſtitutions and Ordinances of Chriſt, to be obſerved and attended upon by the Church: The Sabbath; Publick Worſhip; Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper: The Diſcipline of the Church: Chriſtian Practice in general, in Obedience to the Laws of Chriſt: The Concluſion.

To which is added,

A TREATISE on the MILLENNIUM,

Showing from Scripture, that there will be a thouſand years of proſperity of the Church of Chriſt in this world—In what this will conſiſt: When that time will commence: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies in the Scripture, previous to that Day.

The whole is deſigned to be a Body of Divinity, for the Inſtruction and Benefit of all thoſe who are diſpoſed to attend to theſe Subjects; eſpecially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Miniſtry.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.
Paſtor of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Iſland.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work ſhall be printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, in two Octavo Volumes, to contain about One Thouſand Pages.

II. It ſhall be delivered to Subſcribers, handſomely bound and lettered, at *Eighteen Shillings*; in Boards at *Sixteen Shilings*; and in Sheets at *Fourteen Shillings*.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be ſubſcribed for, and will be anſwerable for the Payment, ſhall receive a Thirteenth gratis. Subſcribers are deſired to affix their Additions and Place of Abode.

*** Subſcriptions for this Work are received by the Author, by Gentlemen of the Clergy and others in different Parts of the United States, and by THOMAS & ANDREWS, the intended Publiſhers, at Fauſt's Statue No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boſton.

Gentlemen who have Subſcription Papers lodged in their Hands will pleaſe to return them to the Author or Publiſhers, as ſoon as poſſible.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator to the perſonal Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, hereby notifies all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to cloſe his Adminiſtration by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Dodd—Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.